THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE WORD FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FACEBOOK, TWITTER AND INSTAGRAM)

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Abstract. This article examines the influence of communication in social networks on norms, on the development of lexical composition of the modern English language. Language is continuously enriched at the lexical level. One of the examples of the development of any language is the process of the emergence of new words - neologisms. The relevance of the work lies in the fact that currently the English language is experiencing a real "neological boom".

The research purpose is to study the trends of word formation of new words in English language under the influence of social networks use, to identify and characterize the most productive word–forming means. The study analyzed Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and neologisms that have appeared in the English language over the past 10 years. These social networks are one of the most productive sources of neologisms. There are a plenty of people sitting in them, which is a good prerequisite to generate new words rapidly. In the course of the study, various linguistic research methods were used, such as: analysis of scientific literature, descriptive method involving observation of language processes and word-formation analysis.

The material for the study was Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, as well as neologisms and abbreviations used in social networks, processed by continuous sampling method. The results of work showed that the Internet, including social networks, is an inexhaustible source for the neologisms' formation in modern English. Study of the latest neologisms allows to see a native speaker's current life state.

The practical significance lies in the fact that the study materials can be used in writing textbooks on the lexicology modern English, special courses on the English neology. The scientific novelty of the study presents a number of particular observations and conclusions made as a result of the analysis of specific material.

Keywords: English language, social network, neologism, lexical units, word formation, affixation, blending, conversion, abbreviation

Basic provisions

Like any other media, the Internet has a significant impact on the behavior and attitudes of people in society. People communicate in cyberspace through various websites, forums, blogs and social messengers using the applications designed for this: Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter and others. As a result, new neologisms appear, which can be combined under the general name "Internet language" or the English language of the Internet, which significantly affects the development of this language and determines the various areas of its application in the communicative process. Every year, English dictionaries are replenished with a huge number of words, most of which appeared as a result of the influence of the

Internet on the language. It is important to note that word formation as a result of the use of social networks is growing every year and developing more and more.

Introduction

The study of a foreign language in the 21st century, namely English, is due to the fact that this language is the language of the world economy, science and the Internet. Thus, 60.4% of the content on the Internet is given in this language [1]. As you know, information technology, including the Internet, plays a significant role in all spheres of human activity. With the development of the Internet, the language changes every year, its influence also affected the linguistic area, reflected in the emergence of new words - neologisms. Currently, the English language is experiencing a real "neological boom".

As a rule, the main source of new words are social networks, or interactive multi-user sites, the content of which is filled by their visitors, with the possibility of specifying any information about an individual, by which the user's account can be found by other network members [2]. New lexical units appear - Internet neologisms, abbreviations that make communication between people simple and convenient. Internet users form new lexical, grammatical, spelling and other norms and rules that are typical not only for online communication, but also for daily use in verbal form. The current vocabulary that appears in social networks reflects the new opportunities that Internet users constantly have due to the development of information technology. As a result, the words used in the networks are officially included in dictionaries, such as the Oxford English Dictionary [3].

Since 1996, when social networks appeared and became widespread, the number of active users around the world totaled 7.7 million people. For 20 years, by 2015, these services have increased their audience to 2.07 billion users, by 2022 the number of users has doubled, it has reached 4.2 billion people. In Kazakhstan, as well as throughout the world, the number of Internet users is growing.

The pandemic and forced quarantine around the world, since 2019, have led to an increase in the consumption of information, both through television and the Internet. Virtual social platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and mobile instant messengers WhatsApp and Telegram have changed people's attitude to modern communication and have become the main means of communication and self-expression.

In addition to the above, the Internet affects the spread of the English language throughout the planet. Being the international language of communication, English also claims to be the dominant language in the web environment, the main competitor of which, at present, is Chinese [3].

Materials and methods

This article is devoted to the study of the trend of word formation of new words in the English language under the influence of the use of social networks, identification and characterization of the most productive word-forming means. Instagram Facebook, Twitter and neologisms, which have emerged in English over the past 10 years, were analyzed in the course of the work. These social networks

are one of the most productive sources of neologisms, as evidenced by recent linguistic studies [4]. There are a huge number of people sitting in them, about 500 million people are online on Instagram alone every day, which is a good prerequisite to generate new words at a tremendous speed. This fact is a fundamental criterion for choosing these social networks for conducting research, since, thanks to the daily updating of posts and comments of a multi-million audience, it is possible to trace the frequency of use of the latest semantic and morphological neologisms.

In the course of the study, various linguistic research methods were used, such as:

- analysis of scientific literature;
- descriptive method;
- word-formation analysis.

The research material was 40 neologisms and several abbreviations used in social networks, selected using the continuous sampling method. The collected material has been analyzed, the most frequent ways of word formation and examples will be considered below.

Results and discussion

Instagram Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, Tik Tok, Twitter, Reddit and others are the most popular social networks around the world, according to the Digital 2022 global statistics report on the use of social networks for October.

Facebook Instagram has 2.85 billion active users, YouTube - 2.29 billion, WhatsApp - 2 billion, Instagram - 1.38 billion, Tik Tok - 1 billion, Twitter - 0.43 billion people [5].

Picture 1 shows the number of active users of the most popular social networks worldwide in billions people.
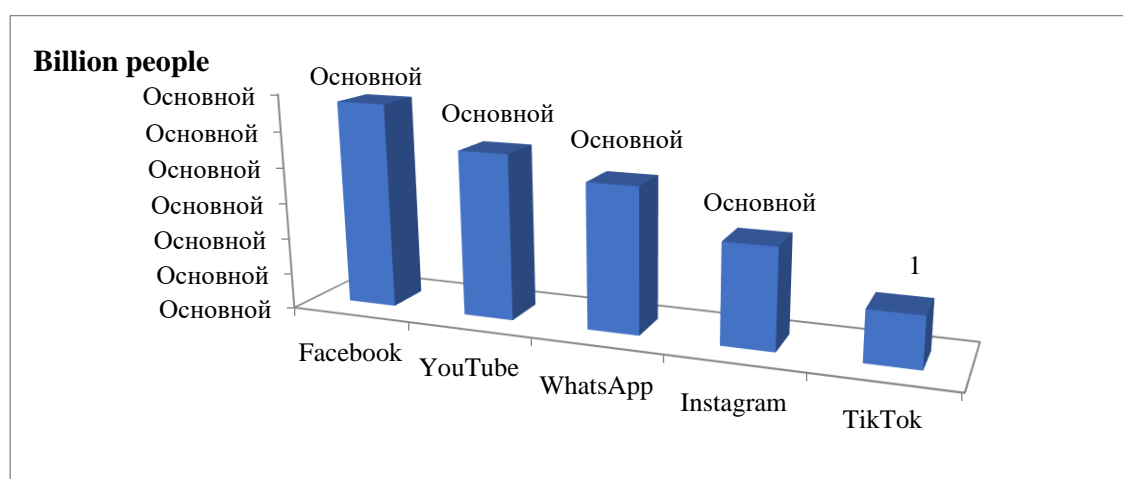
Picture 1 – Number of active users of social networks in the World

According to Statista data for 2020, the main active users of these social networks are citizens of the UAE, USA, India, Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Brazil, Indonesia, etc.

In the UAE, 99% of residents, in the USA-70% of citizens regardless of age, in Australia 72%, in Canada 67%, in the UK 66%, in India 31% of the population use social networks. According to the Internet World Stats portal, more than a quarter of users speak English [6]. And in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the share of active users in 2021 was 64% or 12 million people. As can be seen from Picture 2, showing the share of active users of social networks, English-speaking countries occupy leading positions. This suggests that every year more and more new lexical units appear-Internet neologisms, abbreviations in English.
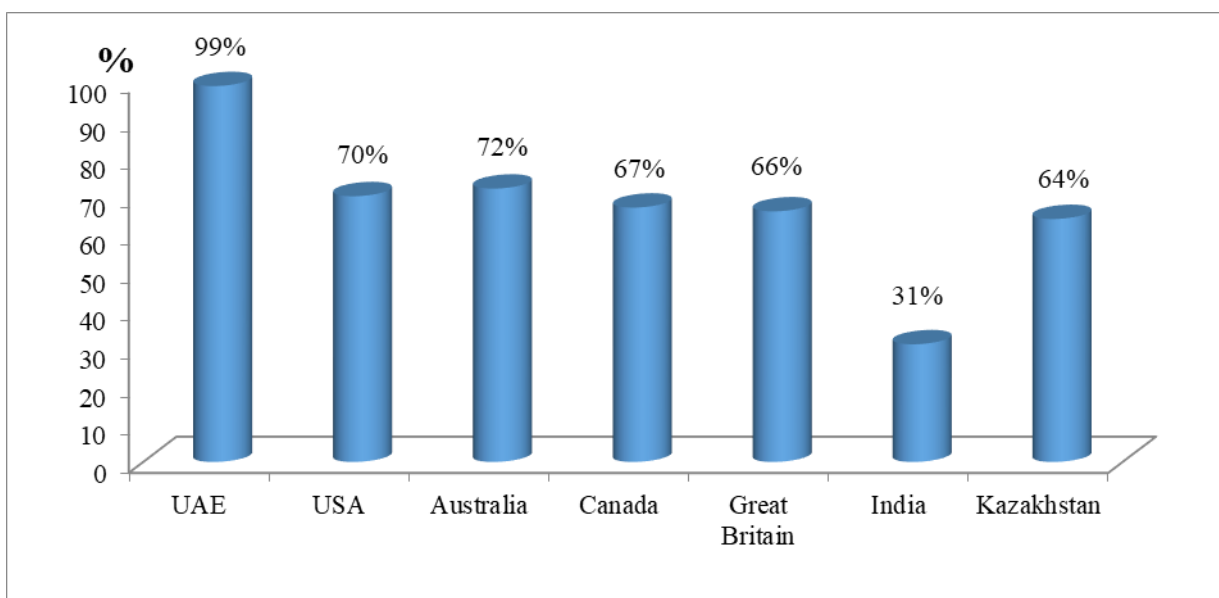
Picture 2 – The share of active users of social networks in different countries, %

A neologism is a word or a turn of speech created to denote a new subject or to express a new concept [7]. Most often, neologisms arise in those spheres of human activity that are developing most dynamically.

The famous American geologist Alan Metcalf identifies five factors that allow a lexical unit to enter the vocabulary of a language:
– Frequency of use;
– Unobtrusiveness;
– Diversity of users and situations;
– Generation of other forms and meanings);
– Endurance of the concept [8, p. 63].

Table 1 provides a list of new Internet neologisms that have appeared through the use of Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram over the past 10 years.

Table 1. List of new Internet neologisms

Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
Facebore	Tweedler	Fitstagrammer
Facespalm	Wexing	Orbiting
Facebonding	Ghosting	**Gloatgram**
Face boo	Lurker	Regram
Troll	Lag	Shoefie

Screenager	*Dweep*	Facespalm
Ent	Twabe	**Couplie**
Crib	Attwicted	*Felfie*
Noob	Ztwitt	Cake face
Derp	Meh…	Viewser
Textpectation	Viewser	*Ringxiety*
Cap	Epic fail	Frenemy
Viewser	Cyberstalking	Glamping
Whip	Slay	Crib
		Textpectation

Below is the meaning and an example of using these Internet neologisms in sentences:

Fitstagrammer — the term fitstagrammer is formed from the fusion of two words *"Instagram"* and *"fitness"*; it is used to refer to people who dedicate their account to healthy lifestyle, fitness and sports. (Arman is the most famous fitstagrammer in Turkestan);

Ghosting — termination of communication without any explanations or warnings with the person with whom you were communicating. Ignoring a person. (My best friend started ghosting me for no reason);

Orbiting — it comes from the word - Orbit. If a person has stopped communicating, meeting live, but still follows and likes all your posts, photos, videos, and sometimes even writes comments on social networks, it means that he keeps you in his orbit. (Asem is still orbiting me on Instagram);

Cyberstalking — it is a term created by combining the words "cyber" and "*stalking*". It means cyberbullying, that is, someone sends you obscene personal messages or threats from different accounts on social networks. (I am so intimidated, someone is cyberstalking me via Facebook);

Shoefie — a mixture of the words – *"shoe"* and *"selfie"*. When a person take pictures of his new shoes and demonstrates them on social networks, that is, to show shoes. (Her new shoefie is so gorgeous);

Facebore — a combination of two words "*Facebook*" and "*boring*". This word is used when a person posts boring, uninteresting posts, photos, videos and statuses on Facebook. (Alan is a such facebore writing person. I don't like his posts on Facebook);

Wexing — a combination of the words *"walking"* and *"texting"* that is, walking and writing messages. It means walking around with your face buried in your phone. (Wexing on the road can be unsafe);

Troll — on the Internet, a troll is called those who like to anger and annoy people. The saying"Don't feed the trolls" is often used, it means not to let the trolls make you angry. (Ignore all of them, they are just trolling you);

Lurker — these are people who quite often visit social networks, forums, blogs or websites, but do not leave any comments, i.e. passive users or observers. (Recently, my lurkers have started commenting on my posts);

Facespalm — a movement when a person puts his/her palm to her/his face. That is, when you are ashamed, disappointed, you cover your face with your hand. (I fainted in front of audience it was a real facepalm moment);

Epic fail — when a person fails because of an easily avoidable mistake, people online call it an "epic fail". (My friend stumbled in front of a beautiful girl yesterday. It's an epic fail);

Noob — a novice user of social networks, you can also call a person who does not understand some topic or does not have some skill. (Sarah is a noob on Instagram, she cannot use it);

Lag — slow operation of the Internet, social networks, online games. (Max's laptop lags, he can't upload a document);

Tweedler — a person who loves all new technologies and gadgets related to the Internet. (As a tweedle he looks for new gadgets);

Derp — a narrow-minded person. (Max hit his best friend, derp);

Frenemy — a combination of two words *"friend"* and *"enemy"*. It means a person who pretends to be a friend, but in fact he is an enemy. (He is my virtual frenemy);

Gloatgram — posts that show how well a person's life, usually photos of food, travel. (My Instagram page is full of gloatgrams, I have to delete them);

Screenager — **a**dolescents (*screen+teenager*) who spend a lot of time in front of their smartphone screens on social networks. (His younger brother is a screenager, who watches TV and uses a smartphone from morning to night);

Couplie — joint photo of a couple in love. (Mary uploaded our couplie to Instagram);

Homeboy — **a** close friend with whom you keep in touch through social networks. (He is playing an online game with his homeboys);

Whip — cool, modern car. (Their whips are ready to race);

Cap — a phrase often use to emphasize that someone is lying or about anything. (No cap, I tell you all the truth);

Crib — the slang name of the place of residence, home. (Come to my crib later to have a cup of tea);

Slay — youth slang, which is used when a person is under a good impression. (My father slays me with his knowledge of astronomy);

Meh… — a person uses this expression to show not interest, not a manifestation of care and enthusiasm in someone. (The movie "Avatar" was kind of meh.);

Regram — the ability to share public messages of other users in your history with your subscribers. (Don't worry. I have already regrammed your story);

Felfie — a combination of the words *"family"* and *"selfi"*, that is, taking pictures with family. (All members of my family here! Let's take a felfie together);

Dweep — *a* mixture of the words *"drunken"* and *"tweet"*. A post on Twitter posted by a drunk user. (Take his phone away from him, or he will post dweebs);

Ringxiety — (*ring + anxiety). A*n anxious feeling in which it seems that you hear the sound of a phone ringing. (All day long I feel ringxiety);

Textpectation — a combination of the words "*text*" and "*expectation*". The feeling a person experiences while waiting for a response to their text message. (My waiting for a texpectation took a very long time);

Cake face — it means makeup, when the skin looks baked, ruddy. (How did you put on makeup? You are like a cake face);

Face boo —this word serves as a slang designation for your soulmate on Facebook (I uploaded a photo of my face boo. She is my future fiancé);

Facebonding— this is a company of familiar people sitting next to each other (for example, at the same table in a cafe), but not communicating, because everyone is immersed in social networks. (Look at this facebonding situation. They don't even say hello to each other);

Twabe —a young girl using the microblogging service Twitter; came from the merger of two words – "*Twitter*" and "*babe*". (I love reading this passionate Twabe's blogs);

Attwicted —a Twitter user who has developed an addiction to the service. (My boyfriend is an attwicted man, he doesn't even make time for me);

Glamping— this is a combination of the words "*glamorous*" and "*camping*", meaning tourism with all amenities: housing, kitchen, toilet, electricity. (If it's glamping, we will go camping for 10 days);

Ztwitt — a term denoting the publication of tweets incredibly fast or a large number of messages in a short period of time. (She cannot keep up to read all my new Ztwitt);

Ent — smoker, a term born by Facebook users inspired by walking trees in the Lord of the Rings movie. This word is now used as slang or euphemism for smoking drugs on Facebook, Instagram. (But these are such big, adult, heavy ents who smoke what they want) [9];

Viewser— a combination of the words "*view*" and "*user*". A person who simultaneously surfs the Internet and watches television programs. (Maria, as a viewser, watches her TV shows without missing a beat, while chatting with a friend);

Namewaster— a named waster; a person who registers on a certain site, and then deletes his account, thereby blocking access to the choice of this nickname by another user. (I couldn't open a new Facebook page with this nickname Namewasters have already used this account) [10].

As can be seen from the list, some neologisms do not have a translation. This is due to the fact that these words have no analogues in Russian or Kazakh and are considered a phenomenon characteristic only of the English language.

New and most commonly used abbreviations and slang for feelings, hate, reactions, etc. that have appeared on social networks are presented below:

YOLO - You only live once (*Сіз бір рет қана өмір сүресіз*)

ROLF - On the floor laughing (*Күлкіден жарылу*)

TBH - To be honest (*Шынымды айтсам*)

GOAT- Greatest of all time (*Ең ұлысы, ең кереметі*)

OC- Original content (*Түпкі мазмұны*)

BRB- Right back (*Қазір келемін*)

DIY- Do it youself (*Мұны өзіңіз жасаңыз*)

ZZZ- Sleeping, tired (*Ұйықтау, шаршау*)

PAW- Parents Are Watching (*Ата-анам қарап (бақылып) тұр*)

SMH - Shaking My Head (*Басымды шайқаймын*)

TFTF- Thanks For The Follow (*Бақылап (көріп) отырғаныңыз үшін рахмет*)

AFK- Away From Keyboard (*Кетіп қалу (Пернетақтадан алыс)*)

DM- Direct Message (*Тікелей хабарлама*)

FOAF- Friend Of A Friend (*Достың досы*)

NGL- Not Gonna Lie (*Өтірік айтпаймын*)

OTP- On The Phone (*Телефон арқылы*)

JAS- Just A Sec (*Бір секунд күте тұрыңыз*)

SIC- Something that is cool (*Керемет бір нәрсе*)

TIME– Tears in my eyes (*Көзім жасқа толды*)

QQ– Crying (*Жылау*)

OMDB– Over my dead body (*Бастан аттау*)

AYMM– Are you my mother? (*Сен менің анамсың ба?*)

CWOT– Complete waste of time (*Уақытты ысырап ету*)

OH– Overheard (*Құлақ шалу, естіп қалу*)

WUZUP– What's up? (*Қалайсың? Не жаңалық?*)

OP– Original poster (*Бірінші жариялаушы*)

TMB– Tweet me back (*Twitter арқылы маған жауап беріңіз*)

PRT– Please retweet (*Өтінемін, қайтадан жариялаңыз*)

PTB– Please text back (*Хабарлама арқылы жауап беріңіз*)

HT, H/T- take off your hat, *Hat tip* (*Баскиімді шешу, сәлемдесу*)

HIFW– How I feel when (*…бұл кезде мен өзімді қалай сезінемін*)

Gucci - Good, cool (*Жақсы, керемет*)

Cheddar – Money (*Ақша*)

Hit me up- Write me (*Маған жазыңыз*)

B4N- Bye for now (*Сау бол*)

G2G- Got to go (*Кету керек*)

Word formation in English is characterized by a rich set of tools that allow you to get a new lexical unit. The influence of the Internet on the derivatology of language highlights the most productive methods of word formation.

The word formation of the Internet language follows the methods and principles of word formation in standard English. However, at the same time, the Internet language has formed some unique characteristics, which are gradually becoming the basis of its development. New words formed in the network space have inherited some of the traditional methods of word formation. These include the following methods:

- Affixation;
- Composition;
- Abbreviation;
- Conversion;

- Borrowing;
- Blending;
- Word production.

For this article, in total, we considered 5 ways of word formation. he following are descriptions of word formation methods:

- Composition is a very ancient and still productive way of creating new words by combining two or more stems into one. Example: *sitemaps*. This neologism is formed by adding two words: *site* and *maps*. As you might guess from the meaning of these words, the term refers to a specific sitemap that shows relationships between links, pages, and other components. Thus, neologism itself reveals its meaning in the analysis of its components.

- Affixation is a method of word formation, in which the formation of new lexical units occurs by adding English affixes to the base [11, p. 9]. Example: *micro-influencer*. This neologism denotes a user of social networks with a small number of subscribers, that is, if you rely on the direct meaning of the words, a person who does not have much influence on the rest. The term was formed by adding the suffix *-er* to the expression *micro influence (микро әсер)*.

- Blending is often singled out as a separate type of word formation, but it refers to abbreviations in general. The main difference between word fusion and truncation is that truncation implies the reduction of one word and it, in a new form, without losing its definition, continues to exist. In turn, word fusion is the process of combining truncated words, giving the word a new definition. In most cases, both components are truncated during the merging process [12, p. 22]. Example: *holoportation.* Let's analyze the components of this word: *holoportation = preffix holo- + port + suff. -ation*. The prefix *holo-* is part of the word *hologram*, which translates as 'голограмма', port is 'порт' as a way to travel in space (for example, teleport-телепорт), and the suffix *-ation* conveys the meaning of a noun that describes the process.

- Conversion is a special type of word formation, which includes the process of the emergence of a new word from an existing one, by changing its belonging to a certain part of speech. The most common process of zero derivation in English is the transition of a word from a noun to an adjective [13, p. 131]. For example: *Awareable: aware + able = awareable* (adjective) → *awareable* (noun). Initially, this neologism was formed with the help of compounding, and then, with the help of conversion, it was transformed from an adjective into a noun. *Awarable* refers to a device that specialists attach to the body and find out if the human body is in order.

-Abbreviation in English is a complex system of abbreviations, which is characterized by a variety of structures and factors that determine the need to reduce the number of letters in a particular word or phrase. It is not something new in modern derivatology. Abbreviations have been used for centuries, the main purpose of which was to save time and characters in writing. In the modern life of every person, time is also of great importance; therefore, in mobile applications, during a conversation, to quickly give answers, they use a huge number of abbreviations that simplify communication [14, p. 39-40]. Abbreviations, as mentioned earlier, are the most popular way of derivatology on the Internet. According to the method of word

formation, they are divided into 4 main types: initialisms, acronyms, truncation and word fusion [15, p. 27].

Conclusion

Thus, it should be noted that the Internet in general, and the social networks Facebook, Twitter and Instagram in particular, serve as a fertile linguistic base for the emergence of new lexical units and are an inexhaustible source for the formation of neologisms. It is an undeniable fact that innovative computer technologies have a huge impact on the development of modern English. Neologists, conducting linguistic research, compile dictionaries of neologisms, study the scope and frequency of use of certain other words that have arisen both in a certain social network and on the Internet.

Native speakers not only create and adopt new language forms, but also popularize them. This once again confirms the importance of Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and the like in today's professional and personal communication space. An analysis of studies on the functioning of neologisms in social networks made it possible to determine the role of neologisms in modern English. There is an inextricable link between society with its changes, rapidly developing technologies and newly emerging words. Neologisms vividly reflect the reality of the world, performing a pragmatic function.

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(FACEBOOK, TWITTER ЖӘНЕ INSTAGRAM МЫСАЛЫНДА) АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ НЕОЛОГИЗМДЕРДІҢ СӨЗЖАСАМЫНА ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЖЕЛІЛЕРДІҢ ӘСЕРІ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада әлеуметтік желілердегі қарым-қатынастың нормаларға, атап айтқанда қазіргі ағылшын тілінің лексикалық құрамының дамуына әсері зерттелген. Тіл лексикалық деңгейде үздіксіз байып отырады. Кез келген тілдің дамуының бір мысалы неологизмдердің пайда болу процесі. Жұмыстың өзектілігі қазіргі уақытта ағылшын тілінің нағыз «неологиялық бумды» бастан кешіруінде.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – әлеуметтік желілерді қолдану әсерінен ағылшын тіліндегі жаңа сөздердің сөзжасамдық тенденцияларын зерттеу, ең өнімді сөзжасамдық құралдарды анықтау және сипаттау. Зерттеу барысында ағылшын тілінде соңғы 10 жылда пайда болған Facebook, Twitter және Instagram әлеуметтік желілері саласындағы неологизмдерге талдау жасалды. Әлеуметтік желілер қазіргі уақытта неологизмдердің ең өнімді көздерінің бірі болып табылады. Әлеуметтік желілерді көптеген адамдар қолданады, бұл үлкен жылдамдықпен жаңа сөздерді құрудың жақсы алғышарты болып табылады. Жұмыс барысында әртүрлі лингвистикалық зерттеу әдістері қолданылды, мысалы: тілдік процестерді бақылауды қамтитын сипаттамалық әдіс, ғылыми әдебиеттерді талдау және сөзжасамдық талдау.

Үздіксіз іріктеу әдісімен өңделген Facebook, Twitter және Instagram әлеуметтік желілерінде қолданылатын неологизмдер мен аббревиатуралар зерттеу материалы ретінде қолданылды. Жүргізілген жұмыстардың нәтижелері Интернеттің, оның ішінде әлеуметтік желілердің қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі неологизмдерді қалыптастырудың сарқылмас көзі екенін көрсетті. Жаңа неологизмдерді зерттеу ағылшын тілі- ана тілі болатын адамдардың өмірін қазіргі сәтте көруге мүмкіндік береді.

Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы – зерттеу материалдарын қазіргі ағылшын тілінің лексикологиясы бойынша оқулықтарды, қазіргі ағылшын тілінің неологиясы бойынша арнайы курстарды жазуда пайдалануға болатынында. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы - нақты бір материалды талдау нәтижесінде алынған бірқатар жеке бақылаулар мен қорытындыларды ұсынады.

ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ FACEBOOK, TWITTER И INSTAGRAM)

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Аннотация. В данной статье изучено влияние общения в социальных сетях на нормы, в частности на развитие лексического состава современного английского языка. Язык непрерывно обогащается на лексическом уровне. Одним из примеров развития любого языка является процесс возникновения новых слов - неологизмов. Актуальность работы заключается в том, что в настоящее время английский язык переживает самый настоящий «неологический бум».

Цель исследования – изучить тенденции словообразования новых слов в английском языке под влиянием использования социальных сетей, выявить и характеризовать наиболее продуктивные словообразующие средства. В процессе работы проведен анализ неологизмов в сфере социальных сетей Facebook, Twitter и Instagram, которые возникли в английском языке в течение последних 10 лет. Данные социальные сети являются одним из самых продуктивных источников неологизмов. В них сидит огромное количество человек, что является удачной предпосылкой, чтобы генерировать новые слова с огромной скоростью. В процессе исследования были использованы различные лингвистические методы исследования, такие как: анализ научной литературы, описательный метод, предполагающий наблюдение за языковыми процессами и словообразовательный анализ.

Материалом исследования послужили неологизмы и аббревиатуры, используемые в социальных сетях Facebook, Twitter и Instagram, обработанные с помощью метода сплошной выборки. Результаты работы показали, что Интернет, в том числе социальные сети являются неиссякаемым источником для образования неологизмов в современном английском языке. Изучение новейших неологизмов позволяет увидеть жизнь носителя языка такой, какой она является в настоящий, самый последний момент.

Практическая значимость заключается в том, что материалы данного исследования могут найти применение при написании учебных пособий по лексикологии современного английского языка, спецкурсах по английской неологии современного английского языка. Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что в нем представлен ряд частных наблюдений и выводов, сделанных в результате анализа конкретного материала.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, социальная сеть, неологизм, лексические единицы, словообразование, аффиксация, слияние, конверсия, сокращение